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THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. | TUESDAY, APRIL 4th. 1797. | NUMBER 600.

IT HAS been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of this Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, *or* MADRAS GAZETTE, *are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.*

ROBERT CLERK,
SECRETARY.

Civil Department, Fort St. George, 24th. December, 1794.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's Copper will be sold at the Exchange on Friday 2d of June, and three Months Credit, the remains of their Old Broad-Cloth will at the same time be disposed of without reserve to the Highest Bidder.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within three Months after the Sale, in default of which they will be resold and should any loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held auswerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit One Star Pagoda in the hands of the Import-ware-house-keeper as Earnest Money to bind the Bargain.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

J. BRODIE,
IMPORT-WARE-HOUSE-KEEPER.

Fort St. George, 14th March, 1797.

Bills.

Drawn at Twelve Months Sight, in Sets
OF
One Thousand, and Five Hundred Pounds,
Sterling each,
TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
BY APPLICATION TO
Messrs. Kindersley Watts, and Co.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN
William Lushington,
AND
James Law,
HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED
On the 30th Ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave to give Notice, that he has established a House of General Business in LONDON, under the firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, by whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of the Army or in the Civil Service, however minute, will be strictly attended to, and those from the Merchant and Manufacturer, meet with that punctuality of execution and regularity of information, so essentially requisite in mercantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

Claret for Sale,

LATEY IMPORTED ON THE
AMERICAN SHIP
OCEAN,
Of a very superior Flavor,
FROM THE HOUSE OF
Scott, Idle & Co. of London.
At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 dozen,
APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO
Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Messrs. Roebuck Abbott & Co.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Advertisement,

THE BOND CREDITORS of the late Mr. JOHN HALL, are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. STEPHENS and COCKELL, in the Fort, on Monday the 10th of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

Fort St. George, March, 31, 1797.

SCHEME,

OF THE FIRST BOMBAY
Road Lottery,
FOR 1797.
FOR RUPEES 1,20,000
UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF

Messrs. JOHN FORBES, ALEXANDER ADAMSON,
JAMES TATE,
RICHARD TORIN,
GEORGE SIMSON,
PATRICK HADOW,
AND
WILLIAM ASHBURNER.
As Commissioners,

Tickets 2,400 at 50 Rupees each are Rupees, 1.20,000

1	Prize of	Rupees	20,000
1	ditto of	ditto,	10,000
4	ditto of	5000 each ditto	20,000
5	ditto of	1000 each	5,000
20	ditto of	500 each	10,000
200	ditto of	100 each	20,000
400	dotto of	75 each	30,000
1	ditto last drawn		5,000
632	Prizes	Rupees	1,20,000
1762	Blanks,		
400			

IN order that a project solely set on foot to promote a purpose of public utility, may find all the encouragement which such an undertaking deserves at the hands of a liberal Community, the Commissioners conceive it behoves them to declare that Ten per Cent. the Customary product of a Lottery, will be appropriated to the construction of Public Roads, and more immediately to the completion of that already begun by Private Subscription, across the Flats, to unite the Parell and Broach Roads, without any other deduction than for the expences absolutely incumbant upon the undertaking.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George, 10th March 1797.

Advertisement.

THE PUBLIC, are hereby informed that the interest of Mr. LUSHINGTON, in the FIRM of

Dring Gordon & Lushington,

Will cease on the 30th of April next.

Fort St. George, 26th March 1797."

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

THE
SUBSCRIBERS,
TO
Mr. SANSONI's
CONCERT,
ARE INFORMED THAT
THE NEXT
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
On SATURDAY, the 8th April,
N. B. To begin precisely at 8 o'Clock.

Madeira Wine,

TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. Mc'Douall Frazer & Hay,
At One Hundred and Twenty-five Pagodas per Pipe.
AND
Bengal Table Cloths, 5 by 4 with Napkins to answer.

Asiatic Researches.

Messrs. Bone & Cooper,

HAVE received a few Sets of the above Publications for Sale, in Four Volumes, they may be had at THEIR OFFICE *Warehouse street Fort,* at

Fifty five Pagodas per Set.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
At his Rooms,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY next, the 7th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF
PLATE,
EUROPE & COUNTRY MADE,
THE PROPERTY OF
Colonel Pendergast,
LATELY GONE TO EUROPE,

Europe Made,

TWO Small Salvers, Europe made,	
One Bread Basket,	do.
One Cross,	do.
One Large Cup and Cover,	do.
One Coffee Pot,	do.
Two Candle Sticks,	do.
One Soup Spoon,	do.
One Strainer,	do.
Five Tea Spoons,	do.
Six Table do.	do.
One Sugar Cup,	do.
One Mustard Pot,	do.
Two Cruet Stands,	do.

Country Made,

Two Large Dishes, Country Made,	
Two Small do.	do.
Six Plates,	do.
Two Small,	do.
Two Curry Dishes & Covers,	do.
One Large Salver,	do.
One Milk Bowl and Cover,	do.
One Coffee Pot and Stand,	do.
Four Candle Sticks,	do.
One Milk Spoon,	do.
Two Gravy do.	do.
Seventeen Table do.	do.
Twelve Desert do.	do.
Fifteen Tea do.	do.
One Marrow, do.	do.
Six Salt do.	do.
Twelve Salt Cellers,	do.
Four Bottle Stands,	do.
Two Muffineers,	do.
Two Toasting Forks,	do.
One Mustard Pot,	do.
One Small Pye Dish,	do.
One Nutmeg Grater,	do.
One Cork Ring,	do.
Four Patty Pans,	do.
One Knife,	do.
Two Forks,	do.
One Large Saucepan,	do.
One Peons Plate,	do.
One Tea pot Top,	do.
One Skewer,	do.
Two Bottle Tops,	do.

A Northward Cot with Bed, and Pillows complete.

A varity of COOKING UTENSILS.

Two BENGAL and two COAST made PALANKEENS, one with Damask Bed and Pillows,— Chair lined with Velvet.

PLATES, DISHES, SHADES.
AND
At 1 o'Clock,

Three Horses, and three Bandies, — and Harness.

Advertisement,

THE Gentlemen who subscribed to CAPTAIN PRESCOTTS, intended Raffle for EUROPE ARTICLES, are hereby informed, that owing to that Gentlemans departure for Europe, previous to the required Number of Signatures being Completed. The Raffle well in Consequence be entirely dropped.

Fort St. George, 4th April, 1797.

Advertisement.

Bell's Claret,
PER SHIP
HARRIET,
CAPTAIN ARCHER,
HAS A FEW CHESTS OF

CLARET, from Bell of Guernsey, warranted of excellent quality, which he is selling by the Chest and half Chest, at Six Pagodas per Dozen, and in lots of Five Chests each, at Five Pagodas, per Dozen, Ready Money.

Pleas[illegible] to Captain Archers's Dubash, at M[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

THE COMMITTEE for the Management of Mr. SANSONI'S CONCERT, anxious to close the accounts at as early a period as possible after the expiration of the TWELVE CONCERTS, the last of which is Advertised for Saturday the 8th Instant, request those SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet paid their Bills will do so without delay.

John Howard,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public at Large, that he has A QUNTITY OF THE FOLLOING

Articles,
BROUGHT OUT ON THE
Sir Steph. Lushington,
Which he will dispose off on the following Terms,
AT THE MINT HOUSE IN THE FORT,
Viz.

		Pags.
Fine Old Hock,	*per Doz.*	10
Old port Wine	: :	5
Rum Shrub in Quart Bottles	:	9
Cherry Brandy in Pints,	:	6
Cyder and Perry,	: :	3½
A Few Quarter Cases Pickles,		5¾
Small quantity Violet Hair Powder		3

Proposals,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
TWENTY SKETCHES,
Illustrative of
Oriental Manners and Customs;
To be Drawn and Engraved by
Robert Mabon,
CONDITIONS:

THE Work is to be executed at Bengal—The Size of each Plate to be Seven Inches by Five Inches, to be Engraved and Coloured in the Style of Drawings, with Descriptions to each, and delivered in One Volume, half Bound. The Price to Subscribers will be Thirty Rupees; one half of the Money to be paid on Subscribing, into the hands of Mr. CHATER, who will give a Receipt for the same; and with whom a Book is open for the purpose:—and the other half to be paid on the Delivery of the Work, which will be in the course of the present Year.

March 1st 1797.

The Asylum Lottery.

NINTH DAY's DRAWING.
Thursday, the 30th March,

No. 7556 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.
No. 3759 a Prize of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas.

418	2595	4483	7803	441	2976	5616	7534
878	2985	5933	7149	583	2831	5853	7437
787	2738	5222	7034	633	3891	5131	7237
835	3699	5735	8385	505	3051	5194	8641
613	3999	5020	8329	1043	3924	5433	8073
1047	4638	5016	8098	1745	4077	5764	8582
1840	4363	6206	8801	1452	4832	6945	9171
1301	4507	6130	9740	1896	4102	6264	9596
2402	4271	6474	9261	2182	4755	6954	9814
2198	4834	6960	9974	2172	4802	7223	9435
2864	4939	7453	9493				

TENTH DAY's DRAWING.
Monday, the 3d April.

No. 2360 Being the first drawn Ticket on the 10th Day, entitled to (1000) Star Pagodas,
No. 1347 Being the last Do. (500) Star Pagodas,
No. 7969 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas,
No. 3708 4732 6061 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas
No. 7124 8154 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas,
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

29	76	236	312	251	189	159	1901
1703	1246	1895	1098	1603	1560	1943	1708
1852	2068	2288	2499	2926	2564	2694	2935
2999	3422	3230	3277	3034	3432	3243	3025
4673	4140	4083	4377	4987	5843	5938	5980
5600	5168	5686	5625	5208	5106	5579	6328
6441	6318	6747	6731	6067	7414	7133	7208
7508	7935	8585	8809	8053	8209	8207	8216
8728	8208	8292	9663	9329	9638	9795	9428
9250	9577						

The Wheel is above par. Star Pagodas 3645,
Price of Tickets: at 10 Star Pagodas.

LIVING LANGUAGES.

The opinion of Lamarque; Pronounced in the Council of five hundred, in the Sitting of the 7th Fructidor, respecting the teaching living Languages.

I flatter myself I shall demonstrate, that the reciprocal knowledge of Languages among neighbouring nations, tends to cement the bands of Friendship, Fraternity, and Commerce, to expand the light of Science, and consequnetly to give brith to the true principles of Morality and public Liberty; and on the other, that it is essentially necessary for the study of History, in tracing the real origin of those primitive manners and customs which have been handed down to us from the earliest nations, and which influence, although we may not perceive it, most of our modren institutions.

I have therefore said sufficient to convince, that it is not in consequence of Literary or Political Prejudice the Directory desires Foreign Languages should be taught in our public schools; on the contrary, that it would be the result of the most inconceivable and absurd prejudice, were they to determine to reject such wise and useful instruction.

But it is said there are fifteen or sixteen Living Languages in Europe: to which shall the preference be given?

I answer that dialects must not be confounded with mother languages, and that it is principally the instruction of the latter which is so essentially necessary to be organized in our schools. Without pretending to any extraordinary erudition upon the subject, I think myself warranted in asserting, that (even including such as are called *dead languages*) there are but *five primitive* languages in Europe, the *Arabic*, the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Selavonian*, and the *German*.* The three first for which we have had professions ever since the revival of letters, are sufficient to understand the elements of all the dialects of the East and of the South of Europe.

The Selavonian language, which is that of the Polanese, the Russians, the countries governed by the House of Austria, and all the nations which inhabit the Eastern and Northern parts of Europe and Asia, is the predominant language over a more extensive tract of country than any other language in the world. A traveller who is acquainted with that language, may make himself understood from the heart of Germany and the neighbourhood of Venice, as far as Kamschatka, that is to say, over one quarter of the globe. I may therefore, without being charged with singularity, desire that this language may be taught in our schools; but if I am compelled to make a sacrifice to prejudices, if by objecting that we have little connection with nations who speak this language, it should be urged that a plan of this kind may be superceded, it must at least be admitted that it is not the same with respect to the German language, a language from which our own is derived, as well as those of all the nations in the North and West of Europe.

Our connections with those nations, notwithstanding the difference of our language and Government, are become multiplied and important by Commerce, by the Arts, and by Policy; this language is so necessary to discover the origin of our first institutions, and to follow the clue of our knowledge and prejudices, that it would not only be founded in false reasoning, but would be downright barbarism to prevent its being taught.

Your Committee, unable to conceal the defects and disadvantages of its system under its first report, offers it in another point of view.

It pretends not to comdemn the *study* of languages, but only the *professorship*.

The Republic, it says, owes to her children, neither *Greek*, *Latin*, *Hebrew*, *History*, *Metaphysics*, nor *Geometry*.

Public professors must be driven from the sciences and private professors only tolerated who are paid by their pupils.

It then concludes thus:

"Let those who wish to know antient languages *purchase* them, and those who desire to know living languages *travel into the countries where they are spoken*.

I intreat you here to remark the rapid progress the System of your Committee has made. It is not contented with banishing the Professors of languages, but it also proscribes the Public Instruction of Geometry, Metaphysics, and History; and in order to support such strange paradoxes, it quotes the name and authority of the immortal Author of *Emilius* and the *Social Contract*.

This Philosopher, says the Reporter, recommends that the person who imparts instruction should be the friend of his pupil, which signifies that the instructor should never be paid by the Government, and this means that *we ought not to have public Professors*.

I dare venture to say, that the more the celebrated work just mentioned is examined, the less will be discovered, such a system relative to education as has been pointed out by your Committee.

And it is not the first time that the ideas of the author of Emilius, as well upon literary as political subjects, have been falsely represented by a great number of Writers.

It is said that John James Rousseau, condemned the study of the Arts and Sciences. That is not true, for when speaking of vices, which seemed to him the natural consequence of a certain degree of civilization, he expresly says, that in the *present state of the Manners of Europe*, the Arts and Sciences, and above all the knowledge of moral policy were the only remedy for the evils which the Society had produced.

The Philosopher has also blamed the Public Institutions of Europe, under the name of Colleges, and particularly those of France. He has shewn the views and abuses of these establishments and he has pointed out to us a model of private Education, given, by a Freind to his Pupil or a Father to his Son; but he at the same time observes, that the education of Emilius is inapplicable to our manners, to a public education, he expresly maintains a contrary opinion. He says, speaking of domestic education, "what can you make of a man who had been only educated by himself."†

It is true that he said, Public Institutions could no longer exist; but why did he say so? because at the very same time he wrote, *France was groaning under a most cruel and dangerous tyranny*, which encouraged effeminacy and corruption, and the Author of Emilius forcibly felt this. There is, he says, "no longer occasion for any Public Institutions, for where *their is no longer a Country there can be no longer any Citizens*."

O! ROUSSEAU, thou who hast produced our liberty, by despairing ever to see it, may thy mild and benevolent soul, may thy sublime genius hovering within these walls, ever inspire our meditations, and smile upon and preside over our labours! Yes, we will after thy example, support the true elements of Public Instrution, Liberty and Equality, and we will constantly prefer them to domestic or private Education, which tend only to produce self conceit, effeminancy, and pride.

It may be alledged by the Committee, that the ancients formed Private Schools, this however would be a very false application of their own principles, and an idea very little conformable to facts.

I will not here allude to the Republic of Plato, nor to the example of Antient Schools. I will refrain from citations and will confine myself to principles. If there is an incontestible principle, it is that in a REPUBLIC, the means of every kind of INSTRUCTION should be at the doors of all the CITIZENS, and if that is a plain truth, in order for in to be at the doors of the Citizens, it should be provided by Government. The Reporter has been pleased to compare Public Instruction to a Feast, and to cite Rabelais: well! I will admit that Public Instruction is, in effect, national nourishment, of which all the members of the Republic, whatever Rabelais may say, have an undoubted right to partake.

We are told that those who want to know Ancient Languages should *purchase them*, and that those who desire to learn Living Languages, *should travel to those countries where they are spoken*.

Thus, then, those Citizens whose fortunes will neither afford to *purchase* or *travel*, would be deprived of the knowledge of Ancient and the study of Living Languages. This precious harvest would be reserved for the Rich, who could easily give their children Governors and attendants, and possessing, by means of their fortunes, distinctions and exclusive rights, consecrated by law, would soon give the reins to the insolence of pride and the pretensions of *a privileged order*.

Thus the man of genius, born in poverty, would be obliged to bury his talents and destroy his pencil, whilst the rich, however stupid, would waste in useless expences and vain endeavours that which, properly applied, would be of the utmost advanges to private and public Interest.

Is it possible that we should still retain any traces of a system of policy by which we are induced to consider the diffusion of knowledge as dangerous, and by which it is pretended that a part of the people should continue in ignorance. No! We shall no langer see those vestiges of the barbarity of the VANDALS the TYRANNY of KINGS, and the PERFIDY of PRIESTS; they are for ever effaced. We are all fully convinced and the reporter of your Committee has a thousand times said the same before me, that the SCIENCES are the food of MORALITY and LIBERTY; that INSTRUCTION is the support of the LAWS, the sole and secret spring of Government. In a word, that the more knowledge is expanded, the more are the people wise, rich, and happy.

I have observed, and it has been demonstrated, that there can be no true knowledge, and particularly political and moral Knowledge, without an acquaintance with mankind and history; and it is impossible to study either with advantage, without the knowledge of Languages.

This kind of Instruction is then one of those which the Legislative Body should more especially encourage and favour; and if it is desirous every class of Society to participate in it, Public Professors., with national saliaries, must necessarily be established.

I will now add, that every law relative to public instruction is extremely urgent, and that its due execution should be carefully attended to.

It is not for a man who desires to see the Republic founded upon just principles, to be surprized at the delay's and difficuities which have prevented this object being before accomplished by your labours. Whilst certain vile wretches, the impure remains of the ancient system, dare to revive and insolently introduce increasing luxury, unbridled licenciousness, murderous games, the horrible system of employing spies, infamous debauchery, and all the effects of public immorality, the wise man and true friend of the Arts conceals himself in his retreat; and it appears that even around the edifice of the laws and the Republican Government, the new generation is threatened with ancient evils, produced by ignorance and barbarity.

Hasten, Representatiues of the people, to finish the work you have begun: grant the wishes of every sincere and real friend of the country, organizing without delay every means of instruction, by that alone you will cause the Republican virtues to bud forth, and you will render immoveable the foundation of LIBERTY and PUBLIC MORALITY.

* We might, perhaps, the *Hungarian*; but that is an unimportant subject of discussion, which I will not enter into.

† With deference to the opinion of the learned, I consider the *Arabic*, *Syriac*, and *Hebrew*, as dialects of the Primitive Language of the Chaldeans.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris,—*October 18th.*

The English Ministry have just permitted the exportation of their manufactures to France, upon neutral Vessels, but the Executive Directory in a Message transmitted the day before yesterday to the Council of Five Hundred, advised them to devote their attention to prohibiting their admission into France; the Council also called their attention to the proclamation of the Batavian Government upon the same subject. The Message was referred to a Committee of five Members.

October 22d.

Blutelle rose yesterday in the name of the Committee charged with reporting upon the prohibition of English merchandizes: It is not only by our Victories, (said the Orator) that we will compel our Enemy to solicit a Peace: A defeat may be repaired; *the most effectual blow with which we can strike the English, is to destroy their Commerce.* A member said yesterday in this tribune, that Peace was in the hands of the English; this is an acknowledged truth; our disposition to Peace, is by no means ambiguous; but if the Government of Britain stifle the cries of humanity, if it any longer resist the will of its people, let it be persuaded *that the hour is at hand when the channels of its commerce shall be dried up.* It now sustains a glut that becomes every day more fatal; in vain has it supplied all the nations of the North with its merchandizes, they have still no outlet; Merchants had sought an avenue through Berne with all the expences attending it, but their plans have been counteracted. Frenchmen, if you wish for Peace, *banish every English manufacture;* fear not privation; our own manufactures are sufficient to supply our wants; encourage the national industry and your object is attained.

The Reporter then proceeded to make his report of which the following is the outline.

I. All merchandizes manufactured in Great Britain, continues to be prohibited throughout the Republic.

II. From the date of the present Law, it is prohibited to expose them for sale.

Printers shall not circulate handbills announcing their Sale; all publications and notices announcing their sale shall be suppressed within twenty four hours,

III. Vessels laden with English Merchandizes shall not be received within the Ports of the Republic.

The Council ordered the impression of the report, and adjourned the question.

[*Journal de Frankfort.*

Paris,—*28th of October.*

Some of our Journals maintain, that Lord Malmesbury will not have his audience of the Directory, until the Negociations shall have been brought to a close; that in the mean time he will only communicate officially with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The *Feuille du Jour* pretends, that Lacroix is not sufficiently versed in diplomatic intrigue to treat with the refined Negociators that England has sent, it undertakes to advance that the Directory are about to oppose to *Lord Malmesbury* the *Bishop of Autun*, whose political talents will be the means of his being received into France: thus, adds the Paper, we abandon to the most melancholy fate a croud of proscribed unfortunate men, who from the bosom of a foreign land extend towards their Country their supplicating hands; while we recal those who may be useful to us, as if their utility were the point in question, and not the justice of their common cause. Talleyrand de Perigord returns to France, and leaves behind him a host of Emigrants, with whom it would be a mortal crime to set a foot upon our shore; his forfeits are buried in oblivion, because forsooth Lacroix is the politician of a day: whilst thou unhappy Emigrant, who hast nothing but thy honor and thy probity to recommend thee, who canst only serve thy Country by thy virtues, return, and you die. As to the Abbe Sieyes, who has hitherto conducted all our foreign polities he surely would be qualified to negociate upon the present occasion, but no, he keeps behind the curtain as usual.

The perspective policy of Paris, is calculated to merit the attention of every observer; on one hand, we see the brilliant mission of an English Embassy, characters celebrated for their talents, and distinguished by their wealth coming to treat for Peace; an Ambassador from Spain that has just declared war against England; another from Portugal which perhaps would rather escape from Spain than Great Britain; many characters in authority suspected of being attached to the Anglo-Orleanick faction, add to these a Prussian Ambassador called in to play the game of Mediator; Deputies from Italy, who solicit their independance:—Such is the wild field that opens itself in this capital for political speculation.

The English Ambassador and his Suite, are no longer lodged at Meots, he has transferred his quarters to the Hotel Grange Batteliere; under the same roof reside the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors.

[*Journal de Frankfort.*

CORSICA AND ITALY.

General Buonaparte to the Directory.

28th Vendemaire, 9th of October.

The accompanying, Citizen Directors, is a Letter which I have just received from General Gentilli, it appears from this Letter, that the Mediterranean is about to be free. Corsica restored to the Republic, will offer resources to our Marine and be a mnans of recruiting our light Infantry.

The Commissary of Government, Salicetti, setts off this evening for Leghorn, in order to repair to Corsica. General Gentilli, will take upon himself the Provisional Command of the Troops, I authorize him provisionally to put in requisition several moveable columns, to support the Commissary of Government and to garrison the Fortresses until the arrival of the French Troops. I send an Artillery and an Engineer Officer to superintend the organization.—The expulsion of the English from the Mediterranean will have a great influence upon the success of our Military operations in Italy.

(*Signee*) Buonaparte.

General Gentilli to General Buonaparte.

Leghorn the 24th of Vendemaire 5th of October.

Citizen General, Vive la Republique. Our Country is restored to liberty!

The Viceroy hearing that he was, about to evacuate Corsica, the commune of Bastia immediately formed a Committe, which set at Liberty all the Republican Prisoners, and named a deputation which has just arrived with that of Casinca and other Cantons to renew in the name of all our fellow citizens the oath of fidelity to the Republic—I only wait for a favorable wind, and I shall take the first that blows, to set sail for Corsica and to secure to the Republic the most important posts of that Island; Bastia, its Forts, and Saint Fiorenzo, are already kept by their inhabitants conjointly with the English, who will take their departure in three days, I am told that we shall find Artillery and Magazines, I shall take the whole under my Charge and will send you the detailed report: Health and Friendship.

(*Signed*) Gentilli.

FRANCE and SPAIN.

Paris,—*October 26.*

The Treaty with Spain has been severely scrutinised by Dumas. The obligation to act offensively, at the simple requisition of that Ally, he looks upon as a violation of the Constitution. "If (says he Spain were to be led into some new coalition against a Free People, France would be compelled by a Treaty so blind or ambiguous, upon simple requisition, to furnish fixteen ships of the line and 24,000 men.—What is Spain? And what are her pretensions (he adds), that we should assist her to rivet the fetters, and constrain the yoke which she has placed upon the Americans, whom our principles rather lead us to liberate? *All these objections however, sink before the grand advantage of raising up a third naval Enemy to* GREAT BRITAIN."

The French continue to refuse *Sir Sidney Smith's* exchange as a prisoner of war, choosing rather to consider him in the quality of a Spy, in order that he may not be demanded in the regular cartel.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The accounts lately received from Newfoundland still leave us in the dark as to the account of the actual operations of the French force there. It appears only that they have directed their efforts rather to destruction than to capture. It is known that they have already destroyed the Bay of Bulls, Tropassy. St. Mary's, Cape Broyle, Ferryland, Heimure, Remews, and Petitambour; that they have scuttled a great number of vessels, and burnt all the stages, quays, warehouses, fishing craft, and tackle, stores, and utensils, destroying and laying waste every thing in all these settlements, to the southward and southwest. By the last accounts from thence, the French squadron was seen dividing itself into two divisions, one of which was proceeding to the northward, in order, no doubt, to spread the same ruin over the settlements in that quarter They had suffered a number of the unfortunate inhabitants, men, women, and children, *chiefly* IRISH, to embark on board a vessel at Remews, to come home; and this ship was spoken at sea. They have not shown any design of making an attempt upon St. John's; and if they did, it is thought that three times their force could not accomplish the object. In the mean while, they seem likely to continue for a time in the full career of the predatory system they have begun; for the hopes entertained of a squadron having been detached on this service are dissipated, by the arrival of Sir Roger Curtis in Torbay.

It is a curious fact that Richery, who commands this squadron, was himself concerned in the Newfoundland Fishery, and had large possessions in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miqulon, which were destroyed by the English. In the same manner, Letournear, who is one of the Directory, has property at Labradore, which has also suffered from the same predatory spirit, and he is supposed to have been actuated by revenge in this measure of retaliation.

THE COURIER.

Madras: April 4th, 1797.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS,

BY REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER,

Lieutenant J. HALSTED, of his Majesty's Ship Suffolk, appointed a *Master and Commander*, and to the Superintedence of His Majesty's Naval Hospital at Madras.

CAPTAIN RAINIER, of the Dordrect appointed to the Command of the *Centurion*, vice CAPTAIN OSBORNE who exchanges.

A Packet Over-land may be expected in the course of this month, as letters of the end of October, received at Bengal by the Phœnix, inform us that over-land despatches were to be [illegible] *[illegible]nel Wood*, of the Bengal Establishment, who was directed to hold himself in readiness to receive them about the beginning of January.

Extract of an Letter, Dated Trincomallie, 15th March, 1797.

Yesterday a very Genteel DINNER was given by His Majesty's 72d. Regiment upon the eve of that Regiments Departure for Pondicherry, to His Majesty's 80th Regiment, the Garrisons of Trincomallie, and Ostenburg, where every thing was Conducted with the most regular propriety and Decorum. The greatest good will and Fellowship Subsisted amongst the different Regiments, and Garrisons. The Day was spent with much Mutual Harmony, and Social Converse. Bacchus went round to many Loyal, and generous Toasts, and the Concluding hours, (until late) were Laughed away happily in Social Song Cheerful Merriment and Glee. The Band of the 80th Regiment filled up the Intervals with a Display of Musical performance, much to their Credit.

THEATRICAL.

Precluded, by accident, from attending the performance of the Tragedy of "*Venice Preserved.*" on Friday the 24th. Ultimo, we are indebted to a Correspondent for the following short Critique on that Play.

"For reasons which are not easily to be developed, the efforts of the *Tragic Muse* however happily displayed, have seldom been successful in India: the remark, however, does not materially attach, to our late Tragic effort at this Presidency,—for the Characters in Venice Preserved, were well supported, and received the highest applause.

"Mrs. ORMSBY's Belvideira, although *her first effort, in Tragedy*, was correct throughout, and in the more empassioned Scenes, displayed much true feeling, and just conception of the Character.

"JAFFIAR, was uniformly will supported, nor was the pathos of the characted lost in the able hands to which this arduous part had been so happily consigned.

"PEIRRE, the firm, undaunted soldier, was chastely and happily portrayed, as the plaudits of the audience very repeatedly testified.

"It remains now only to add, that the *Conspirators*, were a set of marvelous *pleasant fellows*, and that whilst arranging the destruction of a city and the murder of its senators, they contrived to excite the risibility of the audience, to a degree, which bade defiance to all sober gravity, and tragic effort."

On the 28th Inst. the Honorable Company's Ships, *Princess Charlotte, Airly Castle, Rockingham, Melville Castle* and *Fort William*, and the Extra Ships *Princess of Wales* and *Berwick*, sailed from the Roads for England, under Convoy of His Majesty's Squadron.

PASSENGERS.

FORT WILLIAM,—Robert Gardiner Esq. —Major General Count de Meuron,—Captain Bohle,—Mr. Choppin. CHILDREN W. H. Cockburn, J. Cockburn, Anna Mary Cockburn, Mary L. Cockburn, and Jane and Anna Dobbin.

ROCKINGHAM—Captain Allan Hyde Gardner and his Lady,—Mrs. Orr, Captain E. Burke 52d Regiment, John Mitford Esq. Mr. Horseman, Surgeon 71st Regiment.

CHILDREN, Miss Sarah Hobart, Miss J. Horseman, Miss J. Urquhart, Master William Bruce, and Master J. Barclay.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE—Lieutenant Colonel Waight and his Lady, Captain John Baily, 19th Dragoons, Mr. Gahagan Surgeon, and Lieutenant Wade of the 52d Regiment.

MELVILLE CASTLE—Colonel Trent and his Lady, Mrs. Gibbons, Captain J. Long, Lieutenant Grosser 80th Regiment.

Mr. Thomas D'Fries, — Mr. Busby, — CHILDREN,—Miss M. Hall, Miss A. Hall, and Miss L. Gaudoin.

AIRLY CASTLE,—Colonel Pendergast and his Lady,—Mrs. Sterling—Capt. Morgan 37th Regt.—Lieut. Manners, 74th Regt. —CHILDREN, T. and A. Pendergast, Richd. Chase, and Henry Sewell. Miss. R. Chase, and Miss R. Sewell.

BERWICK, — Lieut. Tindal, and Mr. Thos. Fayor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Presidency Orders, by the Deputy Governor, Calcutta, 16th March, 1797.

Resolved, that *Major General Duff*, be appointed to command the troops at the presidency station' till further orders, agreeably to the resolutions of the Governor General in Council, of the 30th January, last.

Major General Brisco, is appointed to command the station at Barrackpore, but subordinate to the presidency command

Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. commander in Chief, having signified to the Governor General in Council, by a Letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government, and bearing date the 19th February, 1797, his resignation of the office of Commander in Chief; and *Lieut General Alured Clarke*, who has been appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors, in their general letter dated the 9th of May, 1796, to be Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in India, and also to be a Member of the Supreme Council, upon [illegible] or coming away of Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, having arrived at Fort William, the Company's orders appointing Lieutenant General Alured Clarke, are now read.

The oaths of office being adminstered, *Lieut. General Alured Clarke*, takes his seat at the Board.

Resolved, that a salute of seventeen guns and three vollies of small arms be fired in consequence, from the garrison.

Resolved, that Lieutenant General Clarke's appointment, be communicated to the army in general orders, and read with the usual ceremony to the troops in garrison. and at the different stations of the army.

Resolved, that all the returns of the army be directed to be made to Lieutenant General Clarke, as commander in chief.

Resolved, that *a full Commissary* and *Deputy Commissary* of Ordnance be allowed for the duties of the *Expence Magazine*, in Fort William, and that the present deputy Commissary, Capt. Lieut. Toppin, be appointed Commissary from this day.

Resolved, that the present *Table allowance* of 300 Rupees per Mouth, to the *Officer* Commanding at *Prince Wales's Island*, be *increased* to 600 Rupees per Month.

Garrison Orders, by Major General Duff, Fort William, Friday, March 17. 1797.

The commanding officers will please to direct, that the 4th and 5th paragraph of the regulations, under the head of *honours and compliments*, be republished: and the commanding officer of the sepoy corps is enjoined to see the orders explained to the different post guards.

The following are the paragraphs alluded to.

"4th — The main guard is to turn out and "stand to their arms once a day to all *Colonels*; "but all other guards must order their arms for "them as they pass.

"5th.—The main guard to pay no compli-"ment to Lieut. Colonels or Majors; but all "other guards are to stand by their arms for "thems"

BOMBAY, *Thursday 16th. March.*

Extract from the Honble Company's Commands in their Military Letter, dated the 27th July. 1796.

9th.—"In the 25th Parahgraph of our Letter "of the 15th January last, we directed that such "of our Officers, who were then in Europe, and "eligible by the former Regulations to return to "their Stations, a list of whom was forwarded in "the Packet, should bé posted with their proper "Rank in the several Corps, when the new ar-"rangement should be carried into Execution.— "But in respect to Officers eligible to the com-"mand of Regiments or similar stations, it was "our order, that such of them as did not proceed "in the present Season, should be considered on "their future arrival as Supernumeraries, and "wait until Vacancys fell in the Stations to "which by their rank they were eligible."

10.—"We have since considered with attenti-"on the Resolutions of the Bengal Government "communicated in the Military Letter of the "15th December last, for granting Permission "to those Officers, who from Indisposition or "the urgency of their private affairs may be "compelled to return to Europe by the Ships of "the present Season, to do so without prejudice "to their Rank or Loss of Pay, and to extend the "same Benefit to those who are already gone "from the commencement of the present season "—and for the reasons therein set forth, we have "expressed our entire concurrence in these Reso-"lutions, and have agreed to extend the like "Indulgence to Officers under your presidency "in the same Predicament —We also direct the "whole of the Officers, who are now in Europe "on leave of Absence, as well those contained in "the List sent out with our Letter before mentio-"ned, as those who have obtained your Permissi-"on to return to Europe on leave, since the "Dates of your then latest advices, (with the "exception of such as have been allowed to retire "from the Service,) be posted to the different "corps, in the same manner as if they were actu-"ally present, and, until they return to their "Duty, they are to be inserted in your Army "List, as *absent in Europe with Leave.*"

General ST. LEGER, is particularly *appointed to command all the Cavalry* in this country.

POONA.

The political arrangements at Poona are still the subject of tedious and dilatory negociation; it would appear that each party were desirous of fatiguing the other into accomodation, while in the mean time each is the object of jealousy, suspicion, and distrust. It is become a matter of interesting speculation to consider whether the motions of Zemaun Shah will not call Scindea into Hindostan; and if he is compelled to quit Poona, whether Nana will be left without controul to carry into execution the measures which he has agitated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There has been a mistake on the subject of Mr. Sylvester Douglas's appointment. Lord Macartney, at the particular solicitation of Ministers, goes out Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. Douglas is to be Deputy Governor, and the *Suppliant* of his Lordship, on his relinquishing the government. Mr Barrow, the tutor of Sir George Staunton's sons, is to go out as Secretary, and Mr. Maxwell as private Secretary to the Governor. The latter gentleman has been in the same capacity with Lord Macartney at Madras, China, and lately at Verona.

Lord Macartney is only to stay one year at the Cape, in order to regulate the system most proper to be adopted there.

CALCUTTA FRIDAY.—*March* 17.

"On Tuesday arrived in the river the *Fox Frigate*, with her Prize, the *Modeste*,—These vessels remain at Kedgeree, where stock and provision of every kind, with water, have been sent down by Government for their supply.

"The Modeste, we understand, will sail in company with the Fox to Madras, for condemnation."

"By the latest accounts from Lucknow, we understand, that the Honorable the Governor General, intended to leave that Capital on his return to the Presidency, on the 16th curt.

"The Honorable Company's Ships Essex, Asia, William Pitt, and Manship, left their Pilots, all well, on Wednesday last the 15th curt. The Upton Castle sailed in company.

"His Excellency Lieut. General Clarke, landed on Wednesday afternoon, at Champaul Ghaut, from on board the Heroine frigate; and was received with the honours due to his rank."

CONSTANTINOPLE.

After two extraordinary Councils of State, orders were dispatched to collect together all the troops from the Provinces—those of *Asia* were ordered into Europe, and all were then successively to be transported towards the Russian and Austrian frontiers.

In the naval and military arsenals the labours are resumed, and soldiers and provisions are dispatched to all the frontier towns. The preparations are as vigorons as if a declaration of war was at no great distance.

These hostilities seem pointed less against the Russians than the Austrians, towards these territory the 40,000 men who were encamped at Adrianople, have orders to direct their march, to make a diversion in favour of France.

The Republic is said to have at last gained over the Porte by the promise *never to abandon* the *Turk* in case of a rupture with *Russia*. The arrival of AUBERT DUBAYET, the French Ambassador, is expected with the greatest eagerness, not particularly for the character he is to exert, as the train he is to bring— a number af *French Officers*, who are to be taken into the service of the GRAND SIGNOR, and distributed among the Turkish armies, to facilitate the acquisition of European tactics.

The exercise of the great guns and the firelock continues daily in Constantinople, under the tuition of the French Republicans —the Royalists being all driven from the Turkish dominians,

DOCTOR. PRIESTLY.

Letter from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the National Establishment.

"Citizens—I hasten to have the honour of informing you, that Dr. Priestley, now at Philadelphia, purposes coming and settling in France. This philosopher, not less valuable from the purity of his principles than conspicuous for the brilliancy of his talents, in apprising one of his friends in Paris of his intention, announces a new discovery which he has made on the properties of air. He has communicated the result of his experiments to our Minister to the United States, with a request that he would trausmit it to France. When it arrives, I shall immediately forward it to the Society. You will, I flatter myself, Citizens, be highly gratified by Dr. Priestley's determination, as it is his only wish to be more immediately connected with you.

"CH. DE LA CROIX."

GENOA.

Twelve or fifteen transports laden with artillery and ammunition for the French Army were in the port of Genoa, and were going to land their cargoes in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena. This evening between seven and eight o'clock an English ship of 74 guns, and a corvette, went out of port, and sent two sloops with 25 men each, who boarded a French ship that was landing her goods, cut the cable, and made off with her; the French sailors had only time to make to shore. Little was this event expected, until the sailors jumping into the sea cried out; 'the English are comin[illegible]' The gunners immediately run to arm[illegible]ed upon the English sloops, who suffered much, but did not let go their prize. The ships having sent fresh troops to assist, the French vessel was soon out of the reach of the cannon. A gun-boat & two corsairs which were in the port, went out and advanced with boldness to the English ships to cut off the prize; but they were forced to retire. The 74 gun ship was half gun-shot from the Mole, two shot were fired upon the French works at St. Pierre d'Arena, which determined the Genoese batteries to fire but feebly, and without success.

Sales by Auction.

By Order of the Executors,

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson.

At his Rooms,

On MONDAY next, the 10th April.

At 11 o'Clock Forenoon,

Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the Late,

C. L. Lucas Esq.

House-Hold Furniture, China and Glass Ware.

CONSTING OF

A LUSTRE,
Sleeping Cots,
Bureaus and Book Cases,
Mathematical Instruments,
Surgical Instruments,
Microscopes,
Large Pier Glasses in Gold Burnished Frames,
Several Capital Paintings by the Daniels,
Some Prints, a Barometer, an Iron Chest, &c. &c.

A Quantity of very old Madeira in Bottles, Claret, Ale, and Porter.

And on a future day will be Sold a Valuable LIBRARY of BOOKS belonging to the same Estate, Catalogues will be Published.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

On the Esplanade,

On MONDAY next, the 10th April,

At 5 o'Clock, in the Afternoon.

ONE Hundred and Thirty-three SHINBEAN PLANKS,
Five DUGGIES, and One ARTIES,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

At their Rooms,

On SATURDAY next, the 8th Instant,

At 12 o'Clock;

A GREY Arab Horse,—14 Hands 2 Inches high, rising six years old, of pleasant paces, sound and free from Vice.

A Chesnut Arab Horse 14 hands 1 Inch high, seven years old remarkably, quiet good paces and sound.

A Manilla Bandy Horse.

A Grey Mare has been accustomed to a Bandy.

AND

A Large Strong Bandy Horse 16 hands high with a handsome Bengal Panneled Bandy on Phæton Springs.

BIRTH,

AT the Presidency On the 2d. Instant, the LADY of LIEUTENANT THOMAS KINDER CREWE, of a DAUGHTER.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, Mr. G. BONHAM, youngest Son of Samuel Bonham, Esq. of Great Warley Place, in the County of Essex, to MISS PAULINA LUSHINGTON, second Daughter of William Lushington, Esq. M. P. London.

At Calcutta, at the House of Bruce Boswell, Esq. W. I. *Miller*, Esq. Consul of the United States of America, to *Miss Bartholomew*.

DEATHS.

At Kedgeree, Mr. Hague, Surgeon of the Honourable Company's Ship Phœnix.

At Calcutta, Mr. David Wood, Accountant to the Bank of Hindostan.

ARRIVALS.

March 21st Ship Vigilant, Lennon, Calcutta,—22d Snow Ganjam, Watt, Ganjam,—23d Snow Fancy, Dell, Tranquebar,—Ship Surprize, Galle, Pondicherry,—Ship Greenwich, Brown, Trincomalie,—24th Ship Minerva, Holmes, Bombay,—26th Ship Bellona, Farrer, Trincomalie,—27th Sloop Columbo, Sutherland, Columbo.

DEPARTURES.

23d Snow Sparansa, Marlie, Cochin,—24th Ship Glasgow, Arthur, Coringa,—Ship Commerce, Lawson, Bengal,—26th H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Gooch, Ditto. 30th March, Ship Ewer, Taylor, Bombay, 31st Ship Resolution, Neal, England, do. Brig Fly, Fortescue, Bengal, April 2d. Snow Fancy, Dell, Bombay.

THE SORROWS OF ALBERT.

WHERE western Mountains rear their Alpine heads,
Above Pednaigadurgums awful ſhades;
Thence warbling hoarſely from its native ſourſe,
Thy ſtream O Pollar winds its pleaſing courſe.

There by yon Droog, of diſtant years the theme,
The love lorn Albert ſung his plaintive ſtrain;
Chill blew the gale, black roſe the hills behind;
Looſe flow'd his hair, diſordered by the wind.

Thrice ſigh'd the Youth, ſore wept the afflict'd Man,
Then bath'd the banks with tears, and thus began
Flow on mild ſtream, go tell my cruel fair,
For her I die, for her I ſtill deſpair;
Go tell ſweet **** Albert is no more,—
Dark his abode and all his ſorrows o'er.

Oh! had it pleas'd the high Olympian hoſt,
T'have ſent the tyrant Sultan down our Coaſt,
With dreadful clamour rais'd the din of Arms,
And ſpread diſmay and war, and dread alarms;
Then had our vet'ran bands, as oft before,
Chaſtis'd the fierce Invaders from our ſhore;
Fluſh'd with ſucceſs, and done a Soldiers part,
I might have gain'd the cruel fair ones heart;
Or all beſet, beyond the power to ſave,
Have found in battle a more glorious grave.

My lot forbade,—yet when I am lowly laid,
Swift babbling ſtream, go tell the ***** maid,
Go tell ſweet **** Albert is no more!
Dark are his paths, and all his ſorrows o'er.—

When down yon Ghaut the uſurping Chundah's bands,
With force collect'd pour'd upon theſe lands,
There doubtleſs then the horns alarm was rais'd,
And doubtleſs here a thouſand fires have blaz'd;
Loud and more loud did then the battle ſound,
Succeeded then unnumber'd deaths arround;
Chief o'er the reſt Old Arcots Nabob * fell,
His troops retreating, ſadly rung his knell.

But they are ſet that once like meteors ſhone,
Thoſe gallant Chiefs, and all their glory gone;
They 've ſet in night, and not a trace appears,
Where reſts the warlike ſhades of other years:
And ſoon ſhall Albert ſleep—without his fame,
Cropt down in Youth ere glory marked his name.

Farewell, Oh! Nymph, may heav'n your ſteps ſtill guard,
And with a happier ſwain your love reward,
On Pallars banks let Alberts grave be made,
And when I am number'd with the ſilent dead,
T'will pleaſe my ſhade, to hear the murmuring ſtream,
Still running on and this the ſeeming theme;
Alas! ſweet **** Albert is no more!
Dark is his houſe, and all his ſorrows o'er,
Thus ſung the youth, thus ended Alberts lay,
And t'ward the Droog he ſilent bent his way.

JUVENIS.

* Auwar O'Dim Khan.

SINGULAR CURIOSITIES IN THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A *Church*, a *Fane*, and *A-Dean*,
St. John, with a *Huſſey*, and *two Baſtards*.
Two *Hills*, a *Lake*, with a *couple of Drakes*,
A *Milbanke*, *Mills*, and a *Miller*,
A *Gardener*, with *Roſe Banks*, and a *Lemon*,
A *Wood*, with a *Cave*, a *Woodhouſe*, a *Brooke*, and a *Pitt*,
A *Man*, with a *Hunter*, a *Fox*, and a *Hare*,
Two *Taylors*, with a *Webb*, and a *Yarde*,
A *Baker*, with a *Rolle*, and *Whitebread*,
An *Orchard*, with a *Bullock*, and *Cocks*,
A *Barne*, with a *Fydle*, and a *Dance*,
Several *Smiths*, a *Plumer*, a *Glover*, and a *Turner*,
A *Sergent*, with a *Pole*, and *Fellows*, *Browne* and *Grey*.

ISLE'S of FRANCE and REUNION.

Oct. 27, 1796.

Miſſion of the Agents of the Directory to the Eaſt Indies.

The following details are extracted from the official Report, made by the Agents of the Directocy.

" On the arrival of our diviſion in ſight of the *Iſle of France*, on the 30th of laſt Praial we ſaw no Pilots coming out, according to cuſtom. This Intention appeared a bad augury for the Agents of the Executive Directory, The Citizens Baco and Burnel.

" Soon after the Commiſſioners of the Colonial aſſembly came on board the *Forte* Frigate, where they found the Agents Baco and Burnel, and declared to them that the inhabitants of the Iſle of France were reſolved not to ſuffer the decree of the 9th Pluvoſe, which aboliſhes ſlavery to be put in execution.

" It was with great difficulty that they were permitted to land; they went immediatly to the place where the ſittings of the Colonial Aſſembly were held.—After having read their powers, they communicated the political ſituation of France, depoſited on the Table the Conſtitution of 1795, expreſſing with what alacrity the French had excepted it. The ſitting was ſtormy; the members proteſted againſt the 15th article of the declaration of rights, and ſwore to bury themſelves under the aſhes of the Colony, rather than ſuffer that article to be executed.

" Our Agents demanded that Commiſſioners ſhould be named, taken from the boſom for the Aſſembly, to confer upon what related to the intereſt of the Colony. In the confuſion, which following this nomination, the Agents of the Executive Directory read their inſtructions. The people waited the iſſue of this conference with the utmoſt impatience. The Members went out, and at a ſignal made by the Commiſſioners of the Colonial aſſembly, the greateſt confuſion ſpread amongſt the people, poinards were raiſed againſt Citizens Baco and Burnel. They gave orders to the Commanders' of the ſea and land forces to repel the ſeditious, but in vain; theſe officers eluded the execution of theſe orders under idle pretexts. Unſupported the Agents were dragged on board the Corvette the *Moineau*, which it was ſaid was to carry them back to France. This was on the third Meſſidore, three days after their arrival. The Captain of the Corvette, however had orders to tranſport Citizens Baco and Burnel to the Phillipine Iſles, and in caſe it was not poſſible for them to debark at Manilla, they were to be thrown aſhore.

" They had not got far from the *Iſle of France*, when the crew of the Corvette, unwilling to be the inſtruments of executing ſuch inhuman orders, forced the Captain to take the courſe to France. They changed their route, and put into Foul Pointe, in Madagaſcar, to get proviſions; and after a voyage of ninety two days, the corvette arrived ſafely at Rochelle.

" To theſe facts, we ſhall add, that the colony is in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, and the warehouſes were full of Merchandize, the produce of the Engliſh and Portugueſe prizes."

We are aſſured that an Envoy from Portugal, and an Agent from the Duke de Duex Points, are arrived at Paris to demand Peace.

OCTOBER 21.

Head Quarter at Fribourg, 24 Vendemaire, (October 10.)

The General in Chief of the Army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

" The courage of the army has very glorioſly extricated itſelf from the critical poſition in which it was placed.

" Surrounded with enemies on the other ſide of the Black Mountains, the defiles of which they defended; Prince Charles marching with a part of his army, and threatning to deſtory the bridges on the Rhine, it became neceſſary to make great exertions to cut through them.

" The victory of Biberach was not ſufficient to diſengage us; about 25,000 men under the orders of Generals Petraſch and Nauendorf took poſſeſſion of the poſitions Rotocil. Vilingen, Donechingen, Neuſtadt, and Valdent; and the Foreſt towns were occupied by Auſtrian troops and armed peaſants. You ſee that all communication was thus cut off; but that which teazed us the moſt was, that we could neither ſend or receive news from France.

" I began by opening a paſſage by the Foreſt Towns. Half a Brigade which eſcorted the convoys, the ſick and wounded, was ſufficient for that purpoſe.

" That part of the army which was not indiſpenſible for keeping Latour in check, who, recovered from his defeat at Rebach, did not fail to follow us, marched to Rotocel and Vilingen, and, after ſeveral ſharp actions, ſucceeded in driving the enemy out, with the loſs of artillery and about 300 priſoners.

" It then remained to force the defiles of the Black Foreſt. The centre of the Army then advanced out of the line, and marched to attack with vigour the corps which was poſted in the valley of Kell, which is a moſt dreadful defile for an army to paſs, being, for the ſpace of ſeveral leagues, incloſed between two mountains, diſtant only about eight or ten toiſes. The bravery of the troops overcame thoſe obſtacles. The enemy were beat with the loſs of one piece of cannon, and an hundred priſoners: and on the 21ſt, the centre of the army took a poſition before Fribourg.

The advanced parties of Prince Charles's army were already puſhed as far as Briſach, from whence they had driven our troops; and taken eighty priſoners; but we retook them with the eſcort.

" The right and left wing of the army formed a junction, and had continued to keep in check the corps of generals Latour, Petraſch and Nanendorf; defiled on the 22d, 23d. and 24th inſtant, without the leaſt loſs. The Baggage and convoys, under the protection of the right of the army, defiled with equal ſucceſs by the Foreſt Cities, and this army, which the enemy threatened to take priſoners, in its turn threatens a ſpeedy attack, and returns to cover their own frontiers.

" After a march of more than a hundred leagues, without the ſmalleſt loſs, we have taken from the enemy eighteen pieces of cannon, and 7000 priſoners, of whom eighty are officers.

" I ſend you a very ſuccinct account of theſe tranſactions, to quiet your anxiety; but I owe to the brave army which I have the honour to command, more ſubſtantial details of the numerous battles they have fought, of the patience and calm courage which they have always diſplayed in thoſe difficult ſituations, and of the reſignation with which they bore the want of food, neceſſary to ſupport them in the dreadful country, we have juſt paſſed.

" Every corps diſtinguiſhed itſelf. The Officers conſtantly gave proofs of courage and ſkill. Several have performed very brilliant actions, of which I ſhall equally make it my duty to inform you.

(Signed) " MOREAU."

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

September 28. 1796,

Yeſterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the India Houſe.

SHIPPING CONCERNS.

The Chairman ſtated, that, in conſequence of certain reſolutions of a former General Court, for affording relief to Commanders, the buſineſs had been referred to a ſpecial Committee, who had drawn up two very able Reports, the firſt of which was too voluminous to read at preſent; but the ſecond contained all the material matter of the firſt, and lay in a ſhorter Compaſs.

The ſecond Report was then read by the Clerk, and contained the following Reſolutions:—

" That the oath againſt trading to, in, or from India, &c, be aboliſhed, and, in lieu thereof, the Commander ſhall take an oath to be true and faithful to the Company.

" That a penalty bond in the ſum of 10,000l. be taken from every Commander of his good behaviour, and ſtrict obſervance of his engagements with the Company.

" That no articles of export to India or China be prohibited to the Commanders and Officers in future, excepting woollens and warlike-ſtores, and no articles of import except muſk, camphire, and arrack, and thoſe in China ſhips only.

" That the allowances, as far as 30 tons, to a Commander homeward, on account of himſelf and his Officers, if he ſhall not have refuſed any of the Company's cargo, be continued as at preſent.

" That all future Commanders ſhall pay into the Company's Treaſury, at their return from each voyage, 500l.

" That the Commanders and Officers be not ſubject, in future, to any charge of freight to their privilege.

" The two laſt Reſolutions not to apply to the exiſting ſhips, or to the Commanders of the exiſting ſhips.

" The laſt Reſolution after enumerating the diſtreſſes of ſeveral Captains who had purchaſed the command of ſhips, granted relief reſpectively, not exceeding in any ſum 5000l. thoſe who had not purchaſed their commands were to receive 1500l,

The Chairman obſerved that the great importance of the Reports naturally forbade any immediate diſcuſſion; he ſhould therefore move, " That the papers be printed for the uſe of the Proprietors."

After ſome debate, Mr. Jackſon handed up the following Motion, ſeconded by Mr. Henchman;

" That the two Reports which had been now read, reſpecting the Commanders of the Company's ſhips, be printed for the uſe of the Proprietors, together with all ſuch papers and proceedings as the Court of Directors may think material thereto; and that a ſpecial General Court be ſummoned for the 13th of October, in order to take the ſame into conſideration."

The motion paſſing unanimouſly, the Court adjourned at 3 o'Clock till the 13th of October.

October 14.

The Chairman read a Reſolution of the Court, in March 1796, which left the remuneration to Commanders within the diſcertion of the Court. Whatever ſum under 5000l. was given, was in his opinion, ſo much leſs than the good will of the ſhip was worth.

Mr. Twining, after ſome obſervations, moved, " That no ſhip ſhould be ſtationed until the Charter-party Owner had ſworn to his not having demanded any money? and the Captain, that he had not given any, directly or indirectly, for the command.

A deſultory converſation enſued, when the Motion for eſtabliſhing Oaths to Owners and Commanders, was carried unanimouſly.

Mr. Henchman objected to ſeveral points contained in the Reports. Suppoſing that no Captain could poſſibly have paid any thing for a command after the 10th of March laſt, he ſhould move that 500l. be levied upon every one ſince that period.

This motion produced a long converſation, and, after a variety of obſervations for and againſt the meaſure, the final deciſion was poſtponed till Thurſday next.

COUNCIL OF TRENT.

BUONAPARRTE, not ſatisfied with beating the POPE's ſoldiers, *ſeems to aſpire at the Papal dignity* himſelf.—The General has iſſued a Proclamation reſpecting the proviſional Adminiſtration of the principality of Trent. By one of the articles *he reſerves to himſelf the power of appointment to the vacant Prebendaries.* The following is the purport of the Proclamation:

1. The Council of Trent, formerly called the Aulic Council, ſhall continue all their civil, judicial, and political functions veſted in them by the laws and government of the country:

2. The authority exerciſed by the Emperor over the principality of Trent ſhall be transferred to the Council of Trent.

[illegible] and the receivers of taxes of every denomination, ſhall give an account to to the Council of Trent.

4. The Council of Trent ſhall be accountable to the Republic for the revenues of the Prince and the Emperor. They are of courſe expected to guard againſt impoſition and fraud.

5. All foreigners of whatever country ſoever, ſhall be obliged to quit the State of Trent [illegible] twenty-four hours. The Council ſhall fill up the vacancies, with natives of the Principality.

6. All the Canons of Trent, not being natives of Trent, ſhall immediately depart from its territories. The Canons ſhall meet for the purpoſe of nominating to the vacancies. They ſhall deliver a triple liſt of all perſons ſo nominated, and the Commander in Chief will prefer to the vacancies.

CORSICA.

Letter from the General in Chief Buonaparte, to General Baraguey d'Helluries, commandaut in Lombarby,

Modena the 16th Vendemiare, 7th Oct.

" The Engliſh are abandoning the Mediterranean, they have already evacuated Corſica; The Patriots have reſumed their Superiority, in ſuch a manner that the whole of that department is reſtored to the Republic. This is great news both for Italy and France.

" The utmoſt energy manifeſts itſelf here, they are raiſing a Legion and arming with ſpirit, all rivalſhip has diſappeared, they are determined on liberty, at any price whatever. I believe the Lombards are the moſt patriotic people in Italy, but I begin to think that Bologne, Ferrara, Reggio, and Modena, ſurpaſs them in energy; it is in this Country a ſacred fire that devours.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,

A letter from Baſtia, dated the 13th October, mentions that the Committee of that City had appointed a deputation of 12 of their Members, who are to proceed to Leghorn to General Buonaparte, and the French Commiſſaries, and to inform them that they might conſider the Town of Baſtia as an integral part of the French Republic, and that they might take poſſeſſion of that Town and its dependancies whenever they pleaſed. The ſtep was undertaken, with the conſent of the vice Roy, who declares he will put into the hands of the municipal Officers, the Fortreſs of Baſtia, and all the other places in the Iſland, the moment the Engliſh troops abandon it, carrying with him all the Artillery, and ammunition, that they had when they got poſſeſſion of the Iſland. The Vice Roy, has alſo conſented to a demand made to him by the Committee, to releaſe all the National priſoners, under the reſerve that they ſhall promiſe not to ſerve again, during the preſent War.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

The King of Naples is a curious example of a Prince enjoying great perſonal popularity, at the ſame time that his government is highly unpopular. He owes it to the opinion univerſally entertained of his good nature and ſimplicity, and to the familiarity with which he frequently addreſſes the meaneſt of his ſubjects. The caſe is very different with the Queen, who partakes largely of the unpopularity of her favourite, General Action.

One day ſince the French Revolution, the King was heard delivering to her a political lecture in very vehement terms, and pointing out the different ſituations they held in the affections of the people. *Mi amian ben*, ſaid he, in the language of the Lazzaroni; *ma tu, bad a to; bad a ta pelle.*—(They love me heartily; but as for you, take care of yourſelf; take care of your ſkin).

The witlings of the day have made themſelves very merry at the idea of the Phyſicians and Apothecaries of the Britiſh Metropolis embodying themſelves into a regiment to repel invaſion, &c. theſe gentlemen forget a remark made by *Doctor Rabelais*, who by the way was a very good judge, that fighting was the moſt eſſential part of a Phyſician's buſineſs. Every time he is called in to attend the ſick there is a mock fight, in which the three performers are the Docter, the Diſeaſe and the Patient. As to the Diſeaſe and the Doctor they play a very ſafe game, and are neither of them in any ſort of dange.,—but as to the Patient,—he almoſt invariably falls a victim to either one or the other, or both.

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